

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO MONDAY NOVEMBER 23, 1896.

XXXV—NO. 36

HANNA AND MCKINLEY.

It is Possible that He May Enter the Cabinet After All.

THE STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS.

He Denies the Authenticity of the Inter view Sent Out from Cleveland—One Thing Mr. McKinley Will Not Do—The Zoological Collection Growing.

CANTON, Nov. 20.—"That sounds more as though Mark Hanna had said it," remarked Mr. McKinley last evening, looking over his glasses after reading Mr. Hanna's repudiation of the alleged interview in which he confessed to legal disabilities such as would prevent him from entering the cabinet as secretary of the treasury. There isn't any doubt about here that the President-elect expects Mr. Hanna to be in the cabinet, and should the latter decline appointment, the reason will be not because of any disqualification defined by the statutes, but because of his determination to accept no public position within the gift of the President. Furthermore, it can be set own positively that if Mr. Hanna is barred out of the treasury department there will be other cabinet positions waiting for him. It is not believed here that any serious objection to the confirmation of Mr. Hanna's appointment would be made in the senate. It is true he is interested in internal commerce, but the supposition is that a reasonable interpretation of the law will not justify his rejection on that ground.

Another little matter can be stated right here very positively, and it is that Mr. McKinley will make no announcement respecting his cabinet until he sends his list of nominations to the senate. He does not believe that any other course would be good form. So the guessing will continue uninterrupted, and in all probability with entire success, for it is utterly impossible to prevent the leakage of news of this character, involving as it does so many interests.

Almost no thought is being given to any cabinet member except Mr. Hanna, just now, and the many long dispatches involving other names are purely speculative. Indeed, Mr. McKinley can do nothing, hemmed in as he is by geographical considerations, until he knows what Mr. Hanna's future is to be.

Something of a cold wave submerged Canton, Thursday, but it did not prevent the McKinleys from driving and the Major went to see his mother. When he reached home he found an eighty pound pumpkin from Pierce county, Neb., on whose golden surface was scratched this verse:

"I grow in Wacker Valley,
And I'd like to take the prize;
For early in November
I shall make McKinley pies."

The giant pumpkin was closely followed by two live coons, which have been donated to the McKinley section of the zoological collection in the town park.

Thomas W. Keene and Charles Hanford, the actors, called in the early evening, and were cordially welcomed and invited to visit the White House.

WORKHOUSE MATTERS.

Secretary Loeffler Talks About the Institution.

CANTON, Nov. 20.—Secretary Loeffler, of the board of workhouse trustees, will have completed his annual report by the latter part of December. This morning Mr. Loeffler stated that the report would be the most favorable one yet submitted. "The institution is not self-sustaining, it is true," said he, "but yearly it is gaining ground. During the past year the income exceeded that of last, but the expenditures have been greater, mainly for the institution's improvement. This building has been equipped with a hospital, the coal department in the upper story has been furnished, a stable erected and the grounds generally improved with flag walks and curbing. A grading outfit, including horses, was also purchased. During the summer convicts were employed on the county roads grading and filling, and the Fulton road leading from Jackson township into Canton has been recently been completed.

"It is now one of the best roads in Stark county and the value of the improvement is estimated at \$5,000. Formerly the annual cost of keeping this highway in repair was from \$1,000 to \$1,500. A force of men is now employed on the Lousville road and a fill is being made in front of the workhouse. The first work laid out for early spring is the grading of the Marshall hill west of Massillon. Quarters for the prisoners have been fitted up in the old Woolmiller brewery sheds erected for the horses and all necessary preparations completed. The grade would have been made this fall but for the limited number of convicts. But a small force could be employed on the public highways as a large force was necessary in the quarry, getting out stone which could be sold to a good advantage. There are at present about 50 inmates under sentence at the work and the majority are worked in the quarry. Unless a new quarry is opened in the spring, however, the entire convict force will be employed on county roads."

A \$30,000 LOSS BY FIRE

Three of Canton's manufacturing industries were destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The ill-fated establishments were the Standard Hardware Company, Canton Pattern Works and the Canton Specialty Manufacturing Company. The loss will reach \$30,000. The industries occupied jointly what is known as the old Danner shop, located at the corner of Teah and Walnut streets. The building was

a frame structure and was owned by W. J. Piero. It was totally destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated in the portion of the building occupied by the harness hardware plant, and caught from a drying furnace.

COURT HOUSE NOTES.

The will of Cora A. Huberty, of Canton, has been admitted to probate. A citation was issued to the husband to make election ordered.

In the estate of McClure Boyd, of Sandy township, representation of insolvency has been filed.

A sale bill has been filed in the estate of Isaiah J. Johnson, of Nimshtillen township.

Isaiah Slusser has been appointed guardian of Charles E. Marks, of Osnago township.

Mary Jogerst has applied for a divorce from Joseph Jogerst. They were married at Navarre in January, 1878, and now reside there. The defendant is charged with habitual drunkenness and failing to provide.

CRUSHED BY THE COAL.

Another Fatal Accident at the Krause Mine.

THOMAS B. DAVIS THE VICTIM.

Debris Falling After the Removal of Pillars Caused the Unfortunate Young Man—His Own Fault a Witness to the Accident But Cannot Give Aid.

The second fatal accident which has marked the removal of pillars at the Krause No. 2 mine occurred at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Thomas B. Davis was the victim.

He was in the act of loading a car when a great mass of coal fell without warning, bearing the unfortunate young man to the ground beneath it, killing him instantly. His father was at work near by and witnessed the accident. It was maddening to him to think that he should be so near at hand and yet was powerless to prevent the calamity. The body was brought to the mouth of the shaft and conveyed to the young man's late residence in North alley.

Thomas B. Davis was 22 years of age, and was a son of Mr. and Mrs. David H. Davis, who reside in Weber street. He was one of eight children. About five months ago Mr. Davis was married to Miss Maggie Pollock, of North Lawrence, and they had lived in North alley ever since. The funeral services will be held at the U. B. church, Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

HE PLEADED GUILTY.

Charles Johnson, of Canton, Arrested for Overdriving.

Chas Johnson, accompanied by a young woman, drove over from Canton, Wednesday evening. Johnson wanted to trade horses with a man on the West Side, and in speaking of his horse's qualities said that he had just driven over from Canton in thirty-five minutes. Humane Officer Brown happened along and placed the man under arrest. Mayor Schott was out of town Wednesday afternoon and Squire Sibila officiated in his stead.

Officer Brown led the horse to South Erie street near the mayor's office, securely tied it, and then he and the marshal took Johnson upstairs. The charge made against him was torturing a horse by overdriving. After making the arrest, however, nobody thought any more about the animal that had been tortured until Policeman Erie came along some time later, and threw a robe that he found in the carriage over it. One witness said that the horse had evidently been overdriven, two or three others agreed it was not in a bad condition, all stated that Johnson had said he had driven from Canton in thirty-five minutes and thereupon Justice Sibila found him guilty and fined him \$5 and costs amounting to \$10.10. The young woman with Johnson said they were on the road more than an hour. When arrested Johnson pleaded not guilty and Squire Sibila said he would have to bind him over to probate court and as he was unable to give bond, he would be obliged to imprison him. Johnson said that the easiest way out of it was to change plea to guilty, and he did so.

Resolutions of Respect.
At a meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Reformed church, Riceville, O., held November 18, 1896, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite power to remove from our midst, by the hand of death, our beloved sister and co-worker, Mrs. Thomas E. Kocker, therefore be it

Resolved, That in her death we lose a devoted, earnest worker, and that while we bow in humble submission to the divine will, we realize that our loss is her eternal gain; and be it further

Resolved, That we as a society bear testimony of the unselfishness of her aims and motives, her Christian character, the purity of her life, and her love for Christ and His church. Be it further

Resolved, That we commend the bereaved family, relatives and friends to Him who doeth all things well, and who alone can soothe the sorrowing heart. Be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our society, a copy sent to the bereaved family, and a copy sent to the Christian World, THE INDEPENDENT, and Stark County Democrat for publication.

Mrs. L. S. STONER,
Mrs. B. L. AYRES,
Mrs. W. M. SMITH,
Committee.

MR. LAMPTON'S NOTES

He Visits Stark County and Embalms His Impressions.

CANTON AN IMPRESSIONIST PICTURE

General Literature Languages, but Check Writing is Understood—Books Regarded as Drug—One Life and Pie Counter—The Gentle Canton Maid.

A person named Lampton—W. J., a scoffer, has been in Canton, and he describes its symptoms and other things in an article published in the New York Sun. Mr. Lampton seems to recognize a certain quality in Massillon that he hints at darkly in his observations upon Canton, and is therefore entitled to consideration as a possible honorary member of this ancient and honorable community. He attempts at the outset to discover the reason for naming Canton, but finds that on that point history limps and lingers.

"Captain Miller," he remarks, "who knows more about the town than any body else on earth, says nobody knows now it was named."

"Perhaps it got its name from Canton in Switzerland," said I.

"There isn't any Canton in Switzerland," said he, with the air of a man who knows things like that.

"A Massillon man told me with confidence that Canton was named in honor of Canton, Ohio. There are few things so much as that a Massillon person won't say about Canton, or that a Canton person won't say about Massillon. Still a Parisian never would know, to hear a Canton or a Massillon person pronounce the name of Massillon, was the mischief they were talking about. It is also recorded that a Frenchman, looking for Massillon, wandered around northwestern Ohio for a month on various trains, because every conductor swore that no such town as he named for existed in that locality. So much for going away from home for your supply of municipal and other nomenclature.

"But to return to our muttons, as they say in Massillon.

"Canton has a population of 40,000, though affidavits are not furnished with the figures, and it is handsomer on a dark night after all the lights are out than at any other time. This is not saying Canton is altogether lacking in beauty.

"A Canton policeman gets \$50 a month and I saw one on the square in full uniform smoking a cigar. Canton ought to be glad her policemen have not yet acquired cigarette habits."

Mr. Lampton has found that literature and art do not flourish in Canton but—

"Major McKinley has sculpted a niche for himself in the temple of fame, and every man, woman, and child has been painting the town red since last June, but this case scarcely be classed as real art entitling the city to a place among the classics. On a rainy day the place looks like an impressionist picture done in smoke and other distempers, but this is not sufficient either, so Canton must be topped off the list of literature and art. P. S.—I may be said that several Cantonians can write checks which would be perfectly delightful reading if made to the order of the reader 'N. B.'—This beats ordinary literature forty lengths."

"The oldest person in Canton is Jerry Lind, once a famous coffin maker and now a snapper of batches' saws. Mr. Lind, I am informed, is not less than 199 years old. He will not ask the major for any office.

"There are 138 saloons in town and twenty-eight churches. Of course these figures are not so remarkable when we come to consider that a canon is at ways so much larger than a saloon and will hold so many more people."

"Speaking of street cars and the line between Massillon and the county seat he remarked:

"I was informed by a Massillon person that the grade on this bit of road was the heaviest in the United States, Massillon being so much above Canton in every respect that it is safe to conclude it must be very nearly correct."

"Wherever it is," he continues, "there are no social clubs, and the only approach to a club luncheon place is the Woman's Exchange, one of those peculiar institutions which bankrupt pie counters and women's peace of mind without making any returns, though this one at Canton is a rich and glorious exception."

"And as for the court house, note these derisive comments:

"The court house is an architectural delight to those who like it, but even a Massillon person may cast reflections upon the beauty of the Canton court house without provoking the average Cantonian to anger. The present building occupies the site of the old court house, and was built around the old one, the law preventing an appropriation for building a new court house, but allowing for repairs. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were therefore appropriated for repairs, and the old house was taken away piecemeal through the windows of the new one. The architecture of the building is not much better than the method of securing it. It looks like a Buckeye renaissance or rococo, modified by one tower when there ought to be two, with a Greek portico in polished columns and a pediment loaded with carved figures. The upper story is done in panels carved to represent lattice work, surmounted by a frieze border looking like enlarged poker chips edged up a plume in a chink closet. As there is a trap and a bluff street in town, the poker-chip idea is more than ordinarily felicitous."

"The postoffice is pointed at with pride, partly because it is new, partly because it cost \$155,000, and largely because it is prettier than the court house, and still not eligible to enter an architectural beauty show."

Mr. Lampton continues his local studies and says:

"There are twenty-four drug stores, more or less, and they have, not yet got into the cut price plan now prevailing in modern drug stores, and their charges are greater than the charge of the British at Balaklava. Stores generally are not up to the standard of cities of the size of Canton, and the handsome business house and attractive window display are the exception rather than the rule. It all looks kind of Pennsylvania Dutch, and the Cantonian merchant should get a move on. Maybe he will, now that his town is the town of the President, and for the next four years, at least, it will be quite a different place from its former self."

But this is the most unkindest cut of all:

"There is not a book store in Canton. When a Cantonian wants to buy a book he goes to a drug store for it. Massillon persons say this is so because books are a drug to Cantonians. There is, however, a fairly creditable library for the public good."

Mr. Lampton is a close student of finance, and reduces his thoughts thereon to these terms:

"The average Cantonian fortune is set at about \$100,000, though there may be three or four as high as a million. It is conservative, however, and doesn't show on the surface. One man told me there were no eligible bachelors in town, and that the young man supply wasn't quite up to the standard. All of which was emphatically denied by as many as a dozen delightful damsels. One of these was quite sure that she could live beautifully in Canton (but not out train) on twelve hundred a year. When asked where the man was with the twelve hundred she retreated in confusion. But whatever may be said of the men, the Canton women have more than their share of personal puerility. They seem to have inherited the sturdy minds and bodies of their German ancestors, and possess a substantial excellence and a continuing beauty which make them altogether lovely, not only as maids but as matrons."

THAT PINGREE PLAN

Not Regarded with Favor for Local Application.

WHAT THE TRUSTEES SAY.

The City Engineer Says There is Plenty of Available Land, but Thinks the 'Bled Poor Ought to Work on the Roads' Ministers Talk.

When one reflects that in a single year the city of Detroit saved \$25,000 by allowing its poor to support themselves in potato patches provided by the municipal government, the question very naturally presents itself as to whether some such plan might not be adopted with success here at home. City Engineer D. C. Borton says we have plenty of land, and the fact that \$3,970.30 was spent in the maintenance of the local poor in the year ending September 1, is proof that we have the poor. Of course, that figure includes what was also spent outside of Massillon but that is innocent-rabbits, as the destitute are seldom found in the farming districts.

"I suppose," said City Engineer Borton, "that there are about 100 acres of vacant lots within the city limits, one-half of which would doubtless be available for potato growing. In my opinion, however, twenty acres would be more than enough for the plan I do not want to throw cold water on any public movement, but candidly I do not believe that this project would be successful in Massillon. In the first place all these lots would have to be fenced at considerable cost, and then we have not many able-bodied, poor people. They are mostly invalids, women and children and I am afraid that some manner of compulsion would have to be brought to bear upon those who enjoy good health before they could be induced to raise their own potatoes. Now I would suggest that instead of growing potatoes we give every man a chance to earn his own living by working on the road. There is a great big hill just west of town, which could be cut down considerably if every man who applies for aid would be given a chance to earn his living by working on it."

The township trustees favor any plan whereby the poor could be relieved. Michael E. Bass thanks that potato growing might be given a fair trial next spring, but does not expect great results. I. B. Dangler says the town is hardly large enough for the Pingree scheme to be a success.

The Rev. James Kuhn, of St. Mary's church, is as much interested in the welfare of the poor as anyone, but he does not regard the Pingree plan as feasible in Massillon. He says the population is not great enough, and besides most poor people have lots of their own in which to raise all the potatoes they need, and if they wanted to go farther they could easily get plenty more land, the owners of which would doubtless be glad to have cultivated.

By some means, the trustees could single out the really deserving poor and help them alone he thinks the expense could be lightened considerably. The able-bodied could be given work making some needed improvements about town.

The Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Smith is of the opinion that if some plan could be devised by which every needy person could be given an opportunity to earn his own living the poor would appreciate it as much as anyone. No matter how poor a person is, if he is honest, he is willing to work. Potato growing might be tried, and there are many other ways in which the poor could be helped to support themselves. Mr. Smith says that in a city of which he was once a resident there were several families who were enabled to get along quite nicely by building fires and doing chores at the homes of their more fortunate neighbors. He thinks the result would be the same in Massillon if it were attempted.

EFFECT OF THE ELECTION.

Important Disclosures from Railways and Manufacturers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—[By Associated Press.]—The Railway Age publishes summary of reports from 200 railway companies and manufacturers regarding the effect of McKinley's election on business to date. The conclusions drawn from the reports are that the railway business has not improved. In some parts of the west and south-west it has been distinctly worse. Here and there has been some increased activity, but taking the country as a whole there has been no improvement in travel or traffic. But the railway companies, as a rule, have materially increased expenses by an increase of shop forces and by placing orders for material. An important feature of the reports is the disclosure that many companies had arranged for a reduction of force had the election gone the other way. The reports emphasize strongly the danger from which the country has been saved. There is a very general expectation of an early and continuing revival of business. Most of the correspondents place the time at the first of January.

DID NOT INDICT HIM.

He Does Not Realize the Nature of His Crime.

WOOSTER, Nov. 20.—Seven-year-old Carolyn McElhenny, who was charged with deliberately blowing off the head of 14-year-old Tommy Kidd, and arrested for second degree murder, was not indicted by the grand jury. The jury in its report on the case said that they found the boy incapable of comprehending the nature of the charge preferred. They recommended that application be made for his admission to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan's Home at Xenia.

WILLIAMSON AND THE BAD CIGAR

Jackpot won in a frightful state of soul. Discard Because of a Dance Recent Given—Opponents of the Ball Enterprise Carry Away the Lamps and the Stove.

Burglars and hold-ups are being heard from all over the state. Thru men broke into the house of Elizabeth Long, an aged widow living near Akron while the owner was absent. They carried off a gold watch, all of her clothing, and a large sum of money which she had saved from the sale of garlic produce.

At New Philadelphia, burglars entered the outside kitchen belonging to Geo. W. Daugherty's residence and stole a family's week's supply of butter, six large loaves of bread, some meat and several jars of fruit.

A hunkster named William Williams of Coventry, was accosted by a man in the dark who asked for a ride. William took him up and presently accepted cigar which the stranger offered him. The cigar was drugged and before Williams aroused from the stupor into which it had thrown him, the robber had relieved him of his money.

On the Columbus pike, near Lancaster, robbers held up a young boy and threatening his life, compelled him to give up \$12.25, a sum which he has accumulated by working hard all summer.

The small hamlet of Jacktown, near West Union, O., is in a terrible state of disruption on account of a dance which was held there. Old and conservative citizens of Jacktown declined to accept quietly the innovations proposed by younger members of its society, and when a dance was talked about the opposed it with great vigor and determination. The young people rented the Old Folks' hall for the occasion and made extensive preparations for the dance, but early in the evening in question twenty church-going women, headed by several members of the lodge who had earnestly protested against renting the hall for the dance, marched to the scene of proposed revelry, carried away every chair and lamp and took down all carried out the stove. Consternation seized the young bloods of Jacktown when they arrived at the hall with the ladies; but, nothing daunted, they hurried out and borrowed more chairs and lamps, while the minister sympathetically came to their assistance and let them have an old oak stove to lend warmth and color to the scene. The dance then proceeded until the wee sma' hours, and Jacktown is now in the throes of a social and religious upheaval.

A goose is causing a good deal of trouble up at East Liverpool. W. E. McLam says that Eric Van Dyne stole the goose from him. Van Dyne says the fowl was astray and that he took it as cared for it. The case is being tried in court, five or six witnesses being on hand to testify on each side. The goose valued at 75 cents.

In a look in the walls of an abandoned building at Leavittsburg, James Richmond found a government bond which with accrued interest is worth \$350. The building was purchased from the Erie Ry. by Mr. Richmond, but was formerly a residence.

TOOK ALL HIS PROPERTY

WEST LEBANON, Nov. 20.—Jeremiah Gallatin, a widower who lives two miles west of this town, has not slept in a bed for a week. Last Saturday night a came to town and engaged William Klitt to hawk corn for him. They left for Gallatin's residence shortly after 10 o'clock. When they arrived they found the front door unlocked. They went in and struck a light. The place appeared dismal and unhomelike, occasioned, doubtless, by the total absence of furniture in the room. The bed was gone, so were the bureaus, cupboards and stands, and only a few rickety chairs were left. Several crocks of honey and all the bread, butter and oatmeal in the house were also stolen. In fact, everything of value that was movable was missing. The thieves were doubtless persons who are familiar with Mr. Gallatin's habits. Wagon tracks near the door showed that they had come prepared to do what they did. Mr. Gallatin has kept the matter pretty quiet, thinking to thus get hold of a clew, and it was by the merest chance that the above facts were obtained.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—[By Associated Press.]—The Railway Age publishes summary of reports from 200 railway companies and manufacturers regarding the effect of McKinley's election on business to date. The conclusions drawn from the reports are that the railway business has not improved. In some parts of the west and south-west it has been distinctly worse. Here and there has been some increased activity, but taking the country as a whole there has been no improvement in travel or traffic. But the railway companies, as a rule, have materially increased expenses by an increase of shop forces and by placing orders for material. An important feature of the reports is the disclosure that many companies had arranged for a reduction of force had the election gone the other way. The reports emphasize strongly the danger from which the country has been saved. There is a very general expectation of an early and continuing revival of business. Most of the correspondents place the time at the first of January.

WILLIAMSON AND THE BAD CIGAR

Jackpot won in a frightful state of soul. Discard Because of a Dance Recent Given—Opponents of the Ball Enterprise Carry Away the Lamps and the Stove.

Burglars and hold-ups are being heard from all over the state. Thru men broke into the house of Elizabeth Long, an aged widow living near Akron while the owner was absent. They carried off a gold watch, all of her clothing, and a large sum of money which she had saved from the sale of garlic produce.

At New Philadelphia, burglars entered the outside kitchen belonging to Geo. W. Daugherty's residence and stole a family's week's supply of butter, six large loaves of bread, some meat and several jars of fruit.

A hunkster named William Williams of Coventry, was accosted by a man in the dark who asked for a ride. William took him up and presently accepted cigar which the stranger offered him. The cigar was drugged and before Williams aroused from the stupor into which it had thrown him, the robber had relieved him of his money.

On the Columbus pike, near Lancaster, robbers held up a young boy and threatening his life, compelled him to give up \$12.25, a sum which he has accumulated by working hard all summer.

The small hamlet of Jacktown, near West Union, O., is in a terrible state of disruption on account of a dance which was held there. Old and conservative citizens of Jacktown declined to accept quietly the innovations proposed by younger members of its society, and when a dance was talked about the opposed it with great vigor and determination. The young people rented the Old Folks' hall for the occasion and made extensive preparations for the dance, but early in the evening in question twenty church-going women, headed by several members of the lodge who had earnestly protested against renting the hall for the dance, marched to the scene of proposed revelry, carried away every chair and lamp and took down all carried out the stove. Consternation seized the young bloods of Jacktown when they arrived at the hall with the ladies; but, nothing daunted, they hurried out and borrowed more chairs and lamps, while the minister sympathetically came to their assistance and let them have an old oak stove to lend warmth and color to the scene. The dance then proceeded until the wee sma' hours, and Jacktown is now in the throes of a social and religious upheaval.

A goose is causing a good deal of trouble up at East Liverpool. W. E. McLam says that Eric Van Dyne stole the goose from him. Van Dyne says the fowl was astray and that he took it as cared for it. The case is being tried in court, five or six witnesses being on hand to testify on each side. The goose valued at 75 cents.

In a look in the walls of an abandoned building at Leavittsburg, James Richmond found a government bond which with accrued interest is worth \$350. The building was purchased from the Erie Ry. by Mr. Richmond, but was formerly a residence.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

Street Railway Company Enjoined by U. C. & S.

NOT REGARDED WITH FAVOR FOR LOCAL APPLICATION.

The City Engineer Says There is Plenty of Available Land, but Thinks the 'Bled Poor Ought to Work on the Roads' Ministers Talk.

When one reflects that in a single year the city of Detroit saved \$25,000 by allowing its poor to support themselves in potato patches provided by the municipal government, the question very naturally presents itself as to whether some such plan might not be adopted with success here at home. City Engineer D. C. Borton says we have plenty of land, and the fact that \$3,970.30 was spent in the maintenance of the local poor in the year ending September 1, is proof that we have the poor. Of course, that figure includes what was also spent outside of Massillon but that is innocent-rabbits, as the destitute are seldom found in the farming districts.

"I suppose," said City Engineer Borton, "that there are about 100 acres of vacant lots within the city limits, one-half of which would doubtless be available for potato growing. In my opinion, however, twenty acres would be more than enough for the plan I do not want to throw cold water on any public movement, but candidly I do not believe that this project would be successful in Massillon. In the first place all these lots would have to be fenced at considerable cost, and then we have not many able-bodied, poor people. They are mostly invalids, women and children and I am afraid that some manner of compulsion would have to be brought to bear upon those who enjoy good health before they could be induced to raise their own potatoes. Now I would suggest that instead of growing potatoes we give every man a chance to earn his own living by working on the road. There is a great big hill just west of town, which could be cut down considerably if every man who applies for aid would be given a chance to earn his living by working on it."

The township trustees favor any plan whereby the poor could be relieved. Michael E. Bass thanks that potato growing might be given a fair trial next spring, but does not expect great results. I. B. Dangler says the town is hardly large enough for the Pingree scheme to be a success.

The Rev. James Kuhn, of St. Mary's church, is as much interested in the welfare of the poor as anyone, but he does not regard the Pingree plan as feasible in Massillon. He says the population is not great enough, and besides most poor people have lots of their own in which to raise all the potatoes they need, and if they wanted to go farther they could easily get plenty more land, the owners of which would doubtless be glad to have cultivated.

EFFECT OF THE ELECTION.

Important Disclosures from Railways and Manufacturers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—[By Associated Press.]—The Railway Age publishes summary of reports from 200 railway companies and manufacturers regarding the effect of McKinley's election on business to date. The conclusions drawn from the reports are that the railway business has not improved. In some parts of the west and south-west it has been distinctly worse. Here and there has been some increased activity, but taking the country as a whole there has been no improvement in travel or traffic. But the railway companies, as a rule, have materially increased expenses by an increase of shop forces and by placing orders for material. An important feature of the reports is the disclosure that many companies had arranged for a reduction of force had the election gone the other way. The reports emphasize strongly the danger from which the country has been saved. There is a very general expectation of an early and continuing revival of business. Most of the correspondents place the time at the first of January.

DID NOT INDICT HIM.

He Does Not Realize the Nature of His Crime.

WOOSTER, Nov. 20.—Seven-year-old Carolyn McElhenny, who was charged with deliberately blowing off the head of 14-year-old Tommy Kidd, and arrested for second degree murder, was not indicted by the grand jury. The jury in its report on the case said that they found the boy incapable of comprehending the nature of the charge preferred. They recommended that application be made for his admission to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan's Home at Xenia.

WILLIAMSON AND THE BAD CIGAR

Jackpot won in a frightful state of soul. Discard Because of a Dance Recent Given—Opponents of the Ball Enterprise Carry Away the Lamps and the Stove.

Burglars and hold-ups are being heard from all over the state. Thru men broke into the house of Elizabeth Long, an aged widow living near Akron while the owner was absent. They carried off a gold watch, all of her clothing, and a large sum of money which she had saved from the sale of garlic produce.

At New Philadelphia, burglars entered the outside kitchen belonging to Geo. W. Daugherty's residence and stole a family's week's supply of butter, six large loaves of bread, some meat and several jars of fruit.

A hunkster named William Williams of Coventry, was accosted by a man in the dark who asked for a ride. William took him up and presently accepted cigar which the stranger offered him. The cigar was drugged and before Williams aroused from the stupor into which it had thrown him, the robber had relieved him of his money.

On the Columbus pike, near Lancaster, robbers held up a young boy and threatening his life, compelled him to give up \$12.25, a sum which he has accumulated by working hard all summer.

The small hamlet of Jacktown, near West Union, O., is in a terrible state of disruption on account of a dance which was held there. Old and conservative citizens of Jacktown declined to accept quietly the innovations proposed by younger members of its society, and when a dance was talked about the opposed it with great vigor and determination. The young people rented the Old Folks' hall for the occasion and made extensive preparations for the dance, but early in the evening in question twenty church-going women, headed by several members of the lodge who had earnestly protested against renting the hall for the dance, marched to the scene of proposed revelry, carried away every chair and lamp and took down all carried out the stove. Consternation seized the young bloods of Jacktown when they arrived at the hall with the ladies; but, nothing daunted, they hurried out and borrowed more chairs and lamps, while the minister sympathetically came to their assistance and let them have an old oak stove to lend warmth and color to the scene. The dance then proceeded until the wee sma' hours, and Jacktown is now in the throes of a social and religious upheaval.

THE INDEPENDENT
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.
1000 INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
North Erie St., Massillon, O.
WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.
Long Distance Telephone No. 66.
Farmer's Telephone No. 66.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1896.

Many inquiries are made for an "official" account of the vote of Ohio. The person authorized to make such a statement is Secretary of State Taylor, who has sent this out: "McKinley, Republican, 525,991; Bryan, Democrat, 1,882; Barr, People's party elector, 15; Levering, Prohibitionist, 5,068; Atley, Nationalist, 2,716; Matchett, Socialist Labor, 1,167; Palmer, National Democrat, 1,857; McKinley's plurality, 109."

It is interesting to know that the grand commonwealth of Ohio, which has been limping on its financial legs for some time, is gradually acquiring a healthier tone. The report of State Treasurer Campbell to the governor shows that on November 15, 1896, the balance of the treasury was \$633,849.08; receipts during the year, \$6,492,536.37; total, \$7,126,385.45; disbursements, \$6,601,280.36; balance on November 15, 1896, \$525,109. The state debt one year ago was \$71,665. Now it is only \$1,541,665.

The township trustees and city engineers are oppressed with the fear that the city of Massillon who seek public aid too weak physically to spade gardens for the Pingree plan, and that said gardens would have to be fenced in and made to the same effect. The engineer suggests that work on the streets be avoided. Well, it is all very true, perhaps. THE INDEPENDENT is not very particular about methods, but it does consider that the annual expenditure of several thousand dollars for the poor, without an effort being made to secure them and develop the independence and strengthening qualities in those aided, while doubtless the easiest way help the unfortunate is not the best way.

The question of whether insanity increases out of proportion to the increase of population is discussed in the report of the trustees of the Cleveland state hospital. They conclude that there is inevitable increase far out of proportion to the increase of population. Nor is this increase accounted for by better facilities for obtaining statistics; rather can the large disproportionate increase be due to a wider range in the field of psychiatry, which does not include various under forms of insanity, lessened conditions which were formerly not so included. There is undoubtedly an actual increase in the rate of insanity to sane cases, and it becomes the red duty of the state to foster these fortunate people as their legal guardians. Every appliance, method, medicine or means known to science should be brought to bear on the amelioration of this alarmingly increasing pathological condition.

When Mr. Cleveland became President there were in the treasury gold, silver dollars, fractional silver, legal tenders, national bank notes, and treasury notes of 1890 to the value of \$146,812,418. November 2, 1896 there was in the treasury \$254,605,733. The difference between these two sums is \$107,793,315, which we put the \$293,500,000 received for bonds and \$5,700,000 seigniorage on silver coined under the act of 1890. Subtract the increase in cash on hand between 1893 and 1896, from the amount of bond issues and seigniorage, and the sum remaining is the amount of increase of the national debt due to the recent revenues of the country, and the revenues were deficient because of the tariff law now on the statute book. Its increase is \$191,506,888. In other words it has cost this country that amount for having the Democratic administration, not to mention the general out and distress.

However anxious Ohio people may be to have Mr. Hanna in the cabinet, it is very hard to see how he can be chosen under the following provision of law staring him in the face:

"No person appointed to the office of secretary of the treasury shall, directly or indirectly, be concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce or to be the owner in whole or in part of any sea vessel, or to receive by himself, or another in trust for him, any public lands or other public property, or be concerned in the purchase or disposal of any public securities of any state or of the United States."

Examination of the foregoing leads me to suspect that the statute was framed with the intention of excluding everybody but lawyers from the position of secretary of the treasury. Every lawyer and peanut vender is engaged in trade, and as 99 per cent. of our people are workmen in one line or another, there is only that leisure class of 1 per cent. and the lawyers to choose from. There are other cabinet offices to which Mr. Hanna is entirely eligible.

FACTS ABOUT KENTUCKY.
Sam J. Roberts, chairman of the Republican executive committee of Kentucky, has returned to his newspaper at Lexington, and in doing so he

offers these personal observations:
"The narrow plurality of 244 for McKinley and Hobart in a total vote of 446,000 shows the intensity of the contest in Kentucky. In 1892 Cleveland carried Kentucky by 40,000 plurality and Weaver, the Populist candidate, received 23,500 votes. The fusion of the Democrats and Populists was complete this year, and the result indicates a gain of 64,000 votes compared with the result four years ago. In 1895 Governor Bracy carried Kentucky by upward of 8,000 votes, which was in round numbers the decrease in the Populist vote from 1892. With the loss of these votes to Bryan and a complete fusion of Democrats and Populists the Republicans had to overcome nearly 25,000 plurality against them at the outset. The vote for McKinley was 46,000 greater than the vote for Bradley, and the total vote this year was 90,000 greater than last year's total vote, which was 'high water mark.' Taking all these things into consideration, the Republicans and Sound Money Democrats of Kentucky have full reason to be proud of their victory, even though the margin is not as deep as a well or as wide as a church door."

OHIO AND JOHN SHERMAN.
Some of the newspapers of the state are agitating the question of the proper method of electing a successor to Senator Sherman. In the opinion of THE INDEPENDENT it is wholly unnecessary to discuss the matter at this time, when the public mind is not disposed to take it up, having just finished with an exciting national contest. And as for method, the system presented by law is good enough. If the people take sufficient interest in politics to elect good state senators and representatives they will get just as good a United States senator, and probably better than if they undertake to nominate one by convention. Ohio is now honored by the presence in the senate of John Sherman, whose learning and usefulness are undiminished, and whose title to his present seat should be unquestioned so long as he is willing to remain in the public service. Vermont has recently returned for another term that splendid octogenarian, Justin S. Morrill, in comparison with whom John Sherman is yet a young man. Ohio loses nothing by re-electing so able a statesman, but on the contrary gains in influence and standing before the country. Younger blood may perhaps incite to activity many of the political influences of the state, but back of these are Mr. Lincoln's silent plain people and their sober sense, unmoved by love of conquest or of spoils, stands behind John Sherman, whose patriotism and ability make him the peer of any man in the Senate, and by whom no public or private confidence ever was betrayed. In a letter to THE INDEPENDENT dated at Mansfield on July 18th, Senator Sherman wrote: "It is not true that I have declared that I would not again be a candidate for the Senate." With that statement before them, the people of Ohio are entitled to believe that he will not refuse to serve them again.

AS A BRITON SEES US.
A young English journalist, Mr. G. W. Stevens, has been penetrating the unknown mysteries of the new world, and sending home to his London paper some very remarkable sketches of American life, which have attracted more attention than any traveler's letters which have appeared in the English press in recent years. Chicagoans are waxing indignant over an enthusiastic burst of rhetoric concerning their ambitious village, beginning:
"Chicago! Chicago, queen and gutter-snipe of cities; cynosure and cesspool of the world! Not if I had a hundred tongues, every one shouting a different language in a different key, could I do justice to her splendid chaos!"
Mr. Stevens' chief mission in the United States was to describe the campaign and the political situation. This is his view in brief:
"The United States are trying the biggest experiment in government that the world has ever seen or is ever likely to see. It has been going on now for well over a hundred years, and I do not suppose it will be completed for at least a hundred years more."
"The experiment is to find out whether a tract of populated country so vast that it takes five days' incessant travel to go from one end of it to another, can be made into a nation; and if so, under what form of government. People in Europe, and for that matter in America, too, are apt to conclude that the experiment is complete and has succeeded. I do not think so. It has, indeed, been astonishingly successful, but it is not yet more than half complete."

WINTER RESORT EXCURSIONS.
California and the West, Florida and the South.

Ask passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines about the low rate, first class service and quick time over this reliable route. Full information free. It will pay to investigate if you contemplate a trip. If not convenient to communicate with local representatives of the Pennsylvania Lines near your home, address F. Van Dusen, chief assistant general passenger agent, Pittsburgh, Pa., for desired information on the subject.

ISAAC H. MYERS, of Wooster, Ohio, recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

WOOSTER, O., May 21, 1896.
To the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, O.: Gents—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from Geo. Krieger, druggist, and used them for rheumatism and constipation. One of my arms was so badly afflicted that I could not remove my coat without assistance, and after using one box all pain had entirely left it. The medicine did me more good than anything I ever took. Yours very truly,
ISAAC H. MYERS,
Farmer, Attention!

Best quality fresh ground black pepper, 15 cents a pound, at Cupples' drug store, West Tremont street, Massillon, O.

CHOOSING A CABINET.

Difficulties Which Beset Presidents Elect.

SOME MISTAKES ARE MADE.

Grant's Ignorance of Politics Led Him Into Error.

THE BLUNDERS OF CLEVELAND.

Major McKinley Well Equipped For the Task Before Him—Things He Will Have to Consider—Some Likely Candidates For Appointment—Quay and Evans Regarded as Certainties—Depew For Secretary of State.

When some one asked Mark Hanna, a few days before the election, whether he would be secretary of the treasury in President McKinley's cabinet, he answered that Mr. McKinley, not he, would choose the cabinet.

Some people believe Mr. Hanna will have a good deal to do with making the next cabinet in spite of his disclaimer, for while it is true that the appointment of the cabinet members is in the president's hands, it is true also that cabinet making is so delicate a job that not even so experienced a politician as Major McKinley would undertake it alone.

The president elect must put in the cabinet men he can trust. He must appoint to each place a man who is fitted especially for the duties of that place. He must recognize all parts of the country in his selection. He must be careful not to offend unnecessarily one of two factions in a state where the party is divided. He must take into account the services done to his party by the men available for appointment, and especially their services in the campaign in which he was elected.

When he has sifted out the ambitious and the available by this process, he sometimes finds himself at a loss for material where at first he was embarrassed by too much of it.

His Friends Will Assist Him.

In the sifting process he has the assistance of his friends, because it is not to be supposed that the president elect will know the qualifications of all the men in the United States who are available for cabinet places. Major McKinley has the advantage of a much wider acquaintance with public men than almost any president elect entering on his first term of office, but even he must make some inquiries and consult with his friends, Mark Hanna among them.

Benjamin Harrison had a wide acquaintance with public men, but he consulted his friends and advisers about his cabinet selections. More than that, he talked with the leaders of his party from the different states about this man and that man and cautiously weighed the merits of each. For example, though he had known General Noble in the army, he made very careful inquiries about him before he decided to make him secretary of the interior. He was concerned chiefly to know whether General Noble was interested in corporations as a stockholder or an attorney. He said the selection of a secretary of the interior was the most difficult task he had to perform.

The best example in history of the inability of the president elect to follow his own desire and even his own judgment in choosing a cabinet was the appointment of Mr. Blaine to be secretary of state in the Harrison cabinet. Mr. Harrison did not want to appoint him. Mr. Harrison's closest friend, John C. New of the Indianapolis Journal, was bitterly opposed to the appointment. Yet Mr. Blaine was appointed.

"What can I do?" said General Harrison when Mr. New stormed and protested. "Look at these." He pointed to an array of letters and telegrams from every part of the country urging the appointment of Blaine.

"You'll live to regret it," said Mr. New, and he was right.

Major McKinley and General Harrison both know public men in every part of the country. Major McKinley's acquaintance is perhaps more extended than General Harrison's was, because General Harrison had been out of public life some time before his nomination. Grover Cleveland, when he was elected, knew hardly any of the national politicians outside New York. The late Justice Lamar, whom he put at the head of the interior department, he had never seen until Mr. Lamar went to Albany to urge the appointment of H. D. Money as postmaster general. Mr. Manning, whom he appointed secretary of the treasury, was his closest political friend, but he knew Mr. Vilas, his postmaster general, only through his work in the campaign. Mr. Whitney, his secretary of the navy, was well known to him, of course, as an active New York Democrat, but he knew Mr. Bayard, his secretary of state, only as a leading member of the senate. And this was true of Mr. Garland, his attorney general. His secretary of war, Mr. Endicott, was a stranger to him, and, for that matter, to most of his party.

What was the result of this haphazard choosing of a cabinet by a man who was too headstrong to accept advice even when he knew he was ignorant? Mr. Bayard was a conspicuous disappointment. Mr. Lamar was so little qualified for his position that the president put him on the supreme bench at the first opportunity. Mr. Garland brought the Pan-Electric scandal on the administration and has been a great quantity even in state politics ever since. Mr. Endicott was a neutral secretary of war. The hits made for the administration were scored by Mr. Manning and Mr. Whitney, the president's friends, men whom he selected because he personally knew them to be qualified for the service.

Cleveland's Second Cabinet.

At the beginning of his second administration Mr. Cleveland had a wide acquaintance with public men, and if he made any errors in his cabinet selections they were due to bad judgment and not to ignorance. Garfield and Hayes were both in active public life when they were elected to the presidency, and both were well qualified to choose the members of a cabinet, but General Grant was notoriously unacquainted with public men, excepting those who had been in the army, and his blunders brought scandal and trouble on his administration.

No one held Grant responsible for the sales of post-traderships or the work of the whisky ring, but if Grant had been a better politician and had shown better judgment in choosing a cabinet these scandals would not have cast a blight on his administration.

Making a cabinet is a puzzling occupation. In the first place, as I have said, certain sections must be represented in it. That is a party necessity. Senator Hill told me once the story of a convention which was run by a lot of amateur politicians in Elmira. When they brought him the ticket, he said: "It will be beaten. All your nominees are from the same ward." And it was beaten. The president cannot choose all his cabinet nominees from one state or from one section of the country if he wants to keep in touch with his party all over the Union. Usually he gives one place to New England, one or two places to New York, one to the south, one to the middle states, one to the north-west and one to the middle western states. The Pacific coast always clamors for a place and always fails to get it.

In Mr. Cleveland's first cabinet New England had 11 members; New York, 2; Delaware, 1; Wisconsin, 1; Mississippi, 1; Arkansas, 1. When the commissioner of agriculture was made a secretary, the place was given to Missouri. Meantime Mississippi had lost her representative in the cabinet and Michigan had gained one.

In Mr. Cleveland's second cabinet at first New England had 11 members; New York, 2; Indiana, 1; Georgia, 1; Alabama, 1; Kentucky, 1; and Nebraska, 1—a remarkable preponderance of southerners. Now one New Yorker has given way to a West Virginian, Indiana and Georgia are out, and Ohio and Missouri are in.

In the Harrison cabinet New England had two members—one from Maine and one from Vermont. New York had one, Pennsylvania had one, Indiana had one, Wisconsin had one, Minnesota had one and Missouri had one. Later Minnesota, Maine and Vermont lost their representatives, and these were replaced by men from Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia. They called Secretary Noble of Missouri the "southern man" in the original Harrison cabinet, but really there was no representative of the south there. Since the "solid south"

anything about the army or the navy or finance. He's not a business man, so he can't run the postoffice department. He's ignorant of agriculture. I can't make him secretary of the interior because he's a corporation lawyer. Hang it! The only hole he'll fit is that of attorney general. I'm awfully sorry, Jorkins, but you'll have to come out of that. In goes Mims." And the president elect will knit his brows and study the field again.

Further Complications.

"Mims is all right now," he will say, "but what shall I do with Jorkins. He doesn't seem to fit in anywhere but in the department of justice. It's a damned shame, Jorkins, but you'll have to go back in the heap. Now, what else have we in New York. There's Blaine. He's not so good a man as Jorkins, but he was brought up to milk cows and feed hogs, and he ran for congress as the farmers' friend. I wonder if he wouldn't make a good secretary of agriculture." Then, with less confidence than before, "In you go—temporarily at least."

And so the game will proceed. But if it is complicated on the third move, what do you think it is on the seventh or eighth? By that time the shifting has become a procession, with perhaps one or two pegs firmly fixed in place. Sometimes the eighth hole does not receive its peg till the 3d of March.

A complication in the game is the occasional splitting of a peg. The president elect knows hundreds of men who are yearning for cabinet places, but these are not always the men he wants. When he picks out the man he wants, the man may decline to accept the appointment. That has happened in dozens of cases. Chauncey Depew would not take Blaine's place in the Harrison cabinet. Senator Allison has declined offers of cabinet places from several presidents. Senator Gray has declined twice to go into the cabinet of President Cleveland.

Until four years ago it had been the custom of the president elect to hold back the names of his cabinet people until March 4 or 5. Mr. Cleveland inaugurated a new custom. As last as his cabinet choices accepted he gave out their names. This was hard on the newspapers with "guessing

CABINET MAKING.



Mr. McKinley: "Here is material enough, and I must select the best."

has lost its uniform Democratic complexion, it is considered more than likely that it will have Republican recognition hereafter.

Unexpected Obstacles.

How unexpected an obstacle may prevent the selection of a man the president elect would like to appoint to a position in the cabinet was illustrated at the time of Mr. Windom's death. President Harrison wanted to make Senator Aldrich secretary of the treasury, because he knew him to be better informed about tariff and currency questions than almost any other man in the Republican party. But Rhode Island had a Democratic governor. If Mr. Aldrich resigned from the senate to accept a cabinet place, the governor would appoint a Democrat to succeed him. The governor was ready to guarantee the appointment of a sound money, protection Democrat, but President Harrison concluded it would not be safe to risk the control of the senate, so he picked out "Calico Charlie" Foster for the place.

The objection which prevented the appointment of Senator Aldrich then stands in the light of Senator Thurston today. Nebraska went Democratic at the last election, and if Mr. Thurston resigns from the senate to take a place in the cabinet his successor will be a Democrat—which will account for any tears Mr. Thurston may shed in the next four years.

When the president elect has weighed the services, and the ability, and the availability of all the good Republicans who are commended to him for cabinet places, he will sort them out by sections. Then he will begin to fit the pegs into the eight holes in front of him. "Here is Smudgett in the New England heap," he will say. "Smudgett is the most eminent of the New England candidates. He helped to make that big majority in Massachusetts. He would make an excellent secretary of the navy. In he goes. One hole filled and one section satisfied. That's easy." Then the president elect will smile and rub his hands together and congratulate himself after the fashion of little Jack Horner.

"And here is New York," he will continue, "with all the offensive Plattites and the irreconcilable Jorkins eliminated. Let me see. Jorkins is about the strongest candidate there. He would make a fine attorney general. In he goes." And the president elect will chuckle as he sees the second hole filled. "And here is Indiana," he will say. "Mims, I think, is the only man in Indiana really available and I must recognize Indiana. Let me see. Mims is a lawyer. He doesn't know

contests" and on the letting men, but it relieved the appointees of a great strain. It is hard to be a cabinet member elect and not be able to tell any one about it.

Hanna May Have It.

If Mr. Hanna wants to be secretary of the treasury, he can have the place. Nothing is too good for Mr. Hanna these days. He could fill, besides, the peculiar position of the president's personal friend, and there is always one such in the cabinet. In the case of Mr. Cleveland Mr. Lamont is the personal friend. He would never have been considered seriously for a cabinet position by any one but Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. Cleveland gave him the place because he wanted some one near him with whom he could be on confidential terms. In the Harrison cabinet was Attorney General Miller. His appointment did not please any one in Indiana and politically it was a poor one, but Mr. Harrison wanted a confidential friend in the cabinet, and Mr. Miller answered the description. Incidentally it should be said in justice to Mr. Miller that he filled the attorney general's place very well.

Mr. Hanna has told his friends again and again that he would not take a seat in the cabinet if it was tendered to him. He has nothing to gain by holding office, and he has no taste for it. Mr. Hanna, too, is much opposed to it. But business men all over the country are urging him to change his mind.

So far as anything is determined about the cabinet, it is the understanding now that no New York man will be made secretary of the treasury. The shadow of Wall street is over every man from New York, and the talk about Cornelius Bliss is the wildest speculation. The treasury portfolio will go west of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Allison could have it, probably, if he wanted it.

Unless conditions change, the representative of the south in the cabinet will be H. Clay Evans of Tennessee. He was the most conspicuous candidate for the vice presidential nomination at St. Louis, and when it became known that Mr. McKinley wanted Hobart nominated Evans withdrew gracefully and with no display of ill feeling. I met him leaving the convention hall just as the vote for vice president was about to be taken. He was smiling as though some one had given him a large red apple when he told me he expected the convention to nominate Mr. Hobart. The night before he had told me with some confidence that he expected to get the nomination. It was a question largely of expedi-

ency when he was turned down, and he acquiesced in the judgment of Mr. McKinley. But the understanding from the beginning of the campaign has been that if Tennessee made a good showing Mr. Evans would be made postmaster general. He has served as first assistant postmaster general, and he possesses every qualification for the place.

New England Timber.

New England has a great deal of cabinet timber. There is Senator Rodfield Proctor of Vermont, who came out early for McKinley to the confusion of the Reed men. He was a member of the cabinet of Mr. Harrison and resigned in 1891 to accept a seat in the senate. It is hardly likely he will leave the senate for the cabinet. He has told me he much prefers the senate place. Chandler of New Hampshire was more than half a McKinley man through the preliminary campaign. He made a good record as secretary of the navy in Arthur's cabinet. Mr. Reed would rather be speaker of the next house—and he is forced to that position—than one of the president's counselors. Mr. Lodge, who led the Reed forces at St. Louis, is eligible for either the treasury or the state portfolio, though either of them is more likely to go to a man of greater experience. He might be secretary of the navy. Mr. Dingley of Maine would make a good secretary of the navy.

Pennsylvania seems likely to furnish the next secretary of war, as she furnished one in Grant's cabinet, in the person of the retiring senator, Don Cameron. Cameron went over to the free silver crowd—lured by the buzzing of a presidential bee some years ago—and he is not eligible. Mr. Quay, who helped manage the campaign for McKinley in the east, is tired of life in the senate. He has given notice that this is his last term there. He fought McKinley in the early days of the campaign, but his famous trip to Canton no doubt made his peace with the Ohio man before the St. Louis convention met. There is a general belief that he will be secretary of war or secretary of the navy.

Chauncey M. Depew is likely to be New York's representative in the cabinet. I hear that he wants to be secretary of state. President Harrison wanted to make him secretary of state, and he would not have the appointment. It has been reported that since Cornelius Vanderbilt was stricken with paralysis Mr. Depew's relations with the New York Central have not been so close as they were; that W. K. Vanderbilt, who is now the chief representative of the controlling interest, does not like the way Mr. Depew figures as the proprietor of the road. Possibly that may change the point of view of Mr. Depew as he looks toward the president's cabinet, and perhaps he will take at the hands of Mr. McKinley what he would not have from Mr. Harrison, if he can get it. This is especially likely if W. K. Vanderbilt takes the presidency of the New York Central, as it is now rumored he intends to do. There are other notable New Yorkers besides Mr. Depew and Mr. Bliss. There is General Horace Porter, who was one of Grant's aids, and who knows the military service by heart. There is Colonel Fred Grant, who was made minister to Austria by Harrison on the strength of the family name. Warner Miller would give one of his ears to be in the cabinet, but he is barred out as an offensive partisan of the anti-Platt stripe. I doubt not that Mr. Platt himself would welcome the treasury portfolio, which he expected Harrison to give to him; but his appointment would be an affront to the "original McKinley men." If Levi P. Morton could be induced to go into the cabinet, what a luster he would shed on the social life of the new administration! He still owns that fine house in Washington.

Benjamin Harrison is quite eligible, and it would not be any more undignified for him to accept a cabinet place than it was for John Quincy Adams to become a congressman. But McKinley and Harrison are not friends, and only public pressure would make the one offer or the other accept an appointment.

Missouri is out of the running. The Krens-Filly snarl settled the question of getting any good out of that state, and there is therefore no one to reward. Kansas, too, probably lost her chance of representation with the loss of the electoral vote, though the spectacular Ingalls may have a remote chance of appointment. Thurston of Nebraska could probably have a place if the governor of the state was a Republican. Ex-Senator Manderson is handicapped because he was in the anti-McKinley campaign.

In Wisconsin there is Henry C. Payne, who did so much hard work in the campaign. He is considered a probable appointee. In Minnesota ex-Governor Merriam and Senator Cushman K. Davis are the likeliest cabinet timber. Davis was one of the candidates with premature booms a year ago. In the far west there is little chance for candidates, unless Major McKinley should think it wise to reward the good work in California by making young Spreckles one of his advisers.

Illinois has a strong candidate in Mr. Dawes, and it is said S. W. Allerton would like to be secretary of agriculture, but it is thought quite likely Major McKinley will offer a cabinet place to General John M. Palmer. Indiana has General Lew Wallace, who was a conspicuous "original McKinley man." Michigan presents that quadrennial candidate, General R. A. Alger. Kentucky puts forward Governor Bradley, who is not, however, a strong possibility, and in West Virginia there is N. B. Scott of the national executive committee. Ohio bubbles over with cabinet possibilities, chief among them being Senator John Sherman.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

Ill Fred Children.

In a wealthy town not far from Boston, while the manners of the pupils in school are said to be excellent, it is currently reported that many of the pupils purposely avoid bowing to their teachers on the street. It is alleged that the pupils pursue this un-American and ill bred custom on the ground that the teachers are socially their inferiors. What is still more strange is the report that the parents sustain their children in this soul destroying snobbishness and anarchic breeding disregard of authority. Are these reports true? If so, what is the remedy? Can a teacher retain both his position and his self respect if he submits to such conduct?—Frederic Allison Tupper, Quincy, Mass., in Journal of Education.

Amplification Necessary.

As Mr. Wickwire came into the dining room he was saying: "Tell you, old man, she was just a dandy. Every line perfect, and a better knee action I never saw in my life." "Of whom are you talking?" asked Mrs. Wickwire. "Of whom? I was talking about Johnson's trotter." "Oh! I thought it was one of those bicycle girls you'd seen going along somewhere."—Indianapolis Journal.

TRADE REVIEW.

Gain In Volume of Business Very Large.

CR OF CONCERNS RESUME.

House Exchanges Exceed Those of Year—Big Export of Grain and Reported—The Iron Trade Situation—Business Failures.

YORK, Nov. 21.—R. G. Dun & Co. weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: The gain in volume of business continues entirely without parallel. More than 300 establishments started work since the election. The working force, making 690,000, as which are known to have been largely to the number of hands, and these are only part of the number. Every day thus adds hands to those who are able to buy the supplies, and to make up for many months of idleness. Already this brings increase in the volume of business. The clearing house exchanges first time in several years, not only those of last year by 10 per cent, but also those of the same year in 1892 by 9 per cent.

The continued postponement of the sale of the road has made the men desperate and they say they will have their money or quit. If they go out they will be headed by the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen. The road has in its employ hundreds of men who will go out from every department.

BEHIND WITH WAGES.

Employees of the Ohio Southern Threaten to Go on a Strike.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 21.—The Ohio Southern railroad is behind in its payment to its men for April and the first eight days in May, 1893, at which time the road went into the hands of a receiver. Now it is behind from Sept. 1 to Nov. 20, aggregating, in some instances, nearly \$300.

The continued postponement of the sale of the road has made the men desperate and they say they will have their money or quit. If they go out they will be headed by the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen. The road has in its employ hundreds of men who will go out from every department.

THE CLEVELAND FIRE.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 21.—Every employee of Luetkemeyer & Co. has been accounted for and is safe from the fire in their establishment. No one was seriously injured. The building, owned by the Parsons estate, is damaged to the extent of \$50,000. The stock of Luetkemeyer & Co., consumed, was worth \$100,000, covered by insurance. The furniture stock of the Goodhart Furniture company on one side is damaged by smoke and water to the extent of \$10,000, and that of Likly & Rockett, trunks, on the other side, \$500.

Silver Ore Found.

WEST UNION, O., Nov. 21.—A valuable find has been made on the lands of Hon. Robert Cochran, in the eastern part of this county. Specimens of quartz picked up at random show unmistakable signs of metallic value. Several specimens have been analyzed, and show that silver can be produced from the ore in quantities of 65 1/2 ounces to the ton. This proportion of silver gives a value of nearly \$50 per ton.

Prizefighter Sent to Prison.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 21.—Earl A. Moore has been taken to the penitentiary to serve one year for prizefighting. He is said to be the first person ever sent to the penitentiary for prizefighting where neither participants were injured or killed. John Jenkins, Moore's antagonist, escaped.

Alleged Explorer Fished Out.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Nov. 21.—Walter Swain, who came here a year ago claiming to have been a member of one of Lieutenant Peary's Arctic exploring expeditions and has led a very checked career since, attempted to suicide by jumping into the river, but was fished out.

KAISER HELD FOR MURDER.

Others Likely Implicated in the Killing of His Wife.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Nov. 21.—Charles O. Kaiser has been held to answer for the murder of his wife, Emma P. Kaiser, who was shot and instantly killed on a lonely road near Bridgeport on the night of Oct. 28. The verdict rendered by the coroner's jury holds him responsible for her death, and adds that he was aided by unknown persons in a scheme to defraud insurance companies. Kaiser was committed to prison and Dec. 7 has been fixed for his trial.

When the murder was committed the couple were driving home from Gulf Mills, a village near Bridgeport, where they had been delivering portraits from their store in this city. The first news of the crime was obtained by Frank Mancill, a Norristown hotelkeeper, who found Kaiser madly circling about the road shrieking "murder," while in the carriage nearby lay the corpse of his wife with a bullet in the head. Kaiser's story was that the murder had been committed by highwaymen, who robbed them of valuable jewelry and money. Next day, however, the goods were found hidden under stones along the road, and suspicion was directed toward the husband.

Subsequent developments proved that the woman's life recently had been insured in a number of companies for her husband's benefit, to an aggregate sum of \$10,500 and that the couple had not lived happily together. A mysterious man and woman, known to have been intimately associated with Kaiser, are implicated. They had meetings with him some days before the murder and were seen in the vicinity of the spot, where it occurred at nearly the same time. Detectives are searching for them, and the case bids fair to be rich in startling revelations. The team in which Kaiser and his wife rode has been identified as one stolen from ex-Mayor Jackson of Gloucester, N. J. It was hired Sept. 5 by the mysterious woman and never returned.

The evidence adduced forms a strong circumstantial chain around Kaiser. It is said that, while denying his own guilt, Kaiser has admitted to detectives that he knows the murderer but will not reveal his identity.

Escaped Convict Captured.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Thomas Thompson, who on July 18, 1892, escaped from Sing Sing penitentiary by swimming the Hudson river in broad daylight, has been recaptured in this city.

Republicans Will Contest.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 21.—Chairman Cliffe of the Republican state committee, chairman John L. Lottin of this city, appointed of the committee to investigate alleged election frauds.

NEW LAKE VESSELS.

A Number Contracted For to Be Built This Winter.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 21.—Contracts have been made for the building of lake vessels this winter as follows:

Chicago Shipbuilding company, steel freight steamer 400 feet long, for A. B. Wolvine of Duluth; two steel steamers Welland canal size, 2,700 tons capacity, for Robert R. Rhodes of Cleveland; one steel tow barge, largest lake size, for C. W. Kibicko and others, Chicago; Cleveland Shipbuilding company, steel steamer 400 feet long, for Captain Thomas Wilson of Cleveland; Globe Iron Works company of Cleveland, steel tow barge of largest lake size, for Bessemer Steamship company; one large modern steel schooner, to be owned by the Globe company; E. W. Wheeler & Co., West Bay City, Mich., steel steamer to cost \$120,000, for O. W. Blodgett of Bay City; James Davidson, West Bay City, Mich., one wooden steamer, 210 feet keel, and two wooden tow barges 300 feet long; Union Drydock company, Buffalo, steel oil tank barge, for Standard Oil company.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 21.—The Ohio Southern railroad is behind in its payment to its men for April and the first eight days in May, 1893, at which time the road went into the hands of a receiver. Now it is behind from Sept. 1 to Nov. 20, aggregating, in some instances, nearly \$300.

The continued postponement of the sale of the road has made the men desperate and they say they will have their money or quit. If they go out they will be headed by the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen. The road has in its employ hundreds of men who will go out from every department.

THE CLEVELAND FIRE.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 21.—Every employee of Luetkemeyer & Co. has been accounted for and is safe from the fire in their establishment. No one was seriously injured. The building, owned by the Parsons estate, is damaged to the extent of \$50,000. The stock of Luetkemeyer & Co., consumed, was worth \$100,000, covered by insurance. The furniture stock of the Goodhart Furniture company on one side is damaged by smoke and water to the extent of \$10,000, and that of Likly & Rockett, trunks, on the other side, \$500.

Silver Ore Found.

WEST UNION, O., Nov. 21.—A valuable find has been made on the lands of Hon. Robert Cochran, in the eastern part of this county. Specimens of quartz picked up at random show unmistakable signs of metallic value. Several specimens have been analyzed, and show that silver can be produced from the ore in quantities of 65 1/2 ounces to the ton. This proportion of silver gives a value of nearly \$50 per ton.

Prizefighter Sent to Prison.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 21.—Earl A. Moore has been taken to the penitentiary to serve one year for prizefighting. He is said to be the first person ever sent to the penitentiary for prizefighting where neither participants were injured or killed. John Jenkins, Moore's antagonist, escaped.

Alleged Explorer Fished Out.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Nov. 21.—Walter Swain, who came here a year ago claiming to have been a member of one of Lieutenant Peary's Arctic exploring expeditions and has led a very checked career since, attempted to suicide by jumping into the river, but was fished out.

KAISER HELD FOR MURDER.

Others Likely Implicated in the Killing of His Wife.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Nov. 21.—Charles O. Kaiser has been held to answer for the murder of his wife, Emma P. Kaiser, who was shot and instantly killed on a lonely road near Bridgeport on the night of Oct. 28. The verdict rendered by the coroner's jury holds him responsible for her death, and adds that he was aided by unknown persons in a scheme to defraud insurance companies. Kaiser was committed to prison and Dec. 7 has been fixed for his trial.

When the murder was committed the couple were driving home from Gulf Mills, a village near Bridgeport, where they had been delivering portraits from their store in this city. The first news of the crime was obtained by Frank Mancill, a Norristown hotelkeeper, who found Kaiser madly circling about the road shrieking "murder," while in the carriage nearby lay the corpse of his wife with a bullet in the head. Kaiser's story was that the murder had been committed by highwaymen, who robbed them of valuable jewelry and money. Next day, however, the goods were found hidden under stones along the road, and suspicion was directed toward the husband.

Subsequent developments proved that the woman's life recently had been insured in a number of companies for her husband's benefit, to an aggregate sum of \$10,500 and that the couple had not lived happily together. A mysterious man and woman, known to have been intimately associated with Kaiser, are implicated. They had meetings with him some days before the murder and were seen in the vicinity of the spot, where it occurred at nearly the same time. Detectives are searching for them, and the case bids fair to be rich in startling revelations. The team in which Kaiser and his wife rode has been identified as one stolen from ex-Mayor Jackson of Gloucester, N. J. It was hired Sept. 5 by the mysterious woman and never returned.

The evidence adduced forms a strong circumstantial chain around Kaiser. It is said that, while denying his own guilt, Kaiser has admitted to detectives that he knows the murderer but will not reveal his identity.

Escaped Convict Captured.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Thomas Thompson, who on July 18, 1892, escaped from Sing Sing penitentiary by swimming the Hudson river in broad daylight, has been recaptured in this city.

Republicans Will Contest.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 21.—Chairman Cliffe of the Republican state committee, chairman John L. Lottin of this city, appointed of the committee to investigate alleged election frauds.

General Miles Visits McKinley.

ANTON, O., Nov. 21.—Major General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., has visited Canton. He was met at the station by Captain H. O. S. Heistand, U. S. A., and Congressman Charles G. ... who had arrived a few hours earlier in the day, and driven to President McKinley's home, where he was served.

NO CHANGE IN CUBA.

Weyler Reported to Be Still Unable to Force a Battle.

A TRUCE MAY BE DECLARED.

No Matter Which Side Wins in a Decisive Battle, Peace Proposals Will Likely Follow—Gomez Reported to Be Marching on Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—The coasting steamer Triton has arrived here from Pinar del Rio with 157 sick soldiers and two insurgent prisoners. Owing to the precautions taken by the government, no definite news could be obtained from this source and the officials at headquarters say they have no news at present which can be made public concerning the movements of Captain General Weyler, although it is intimated that there is not much change in the situation.

KEY WEST, Nov. 21.—Advices received here from Cuba by the steamship Whitney cast discredit upon the statement that the campaign of Captain General Weyler against Antonio Maceo in the province of Pinar del Rio has failed and that Weyler will shortly return to Havana. It is stated on the contrary that Weyler has no intention of returning to the capital until he shall have exhausted every effort to compel Maceo to meet him in a pitched battle. When last heard from, the Spanish commander was massing his forces for an attack upon the insurgents.

The latter are said to number only 20,000 men all told and they are reported to be suffering from a scarcity of provisions, etc. Maceo is awaiting reinforcements, and in this connection, news of the whereabouts and doings of Maximino Gomez are awaited with much interest. Little or nothing has been heard recently of Gomez, who is believed to be at the head of the main body of the insurgent forces. Current reports, some time ago, had it that he was in the province of Santa Clara and advancing westward toward Mantanzas, his objective point being the province of Havana and possibly the city of Havana itself.

While Weyler's present campaign is regarded in Havana as marking a crisis in the war, it is whispered that at the conclusion of any pitched battle that may be fought, no matter which side wins, a truce may be declared and arrangements made for a conference between the insurgent leaders and the representatives of Spain, looking to a settlement of the war. This is most significant as showing that all classes are utterly tired of the war and its burdens and longing for some way out of the present difficulties.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—There is no official verification of reports which have been current here and in London of a Spanish-Cuban armistice and in fact every avenue of official information on the Cuban question is closed.

HELD FOR A RANSOM.

A Young St. Louis Woman Believed to Be in a Rascals' Clutches.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—The relatives of Miss Pauline Bauer, the young woman who mysteriously disappeared from her home a week ago, now believe that she is not dead, but, instead, that she is confined in some secluded room by an unknown man who hopes to exact a reward from them.

Miss Maria Bauer, a younger sister of the missing girl, is very strong in this belief. For the reason that on the Thursday before her sister disappeared she and Pauline were closely watched by a strange man, who acted in a suspicious manner. The police working on the case, under the ransom theory, The girl was soon to have come into possession of a large amount of money left her in a will.

MATCH FOR A FIGHT.

Corbett and Fitz Will Battle in New York Jan. 1.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—James J. Corbett, the pugilist, has been signed by Warren Lewis, of the Greater New York Athletic club, for a 20-round boxing match with Robert Fitzsimmons before the club for a purse of \$26,000, on Jan. 14. Corbett sent a telegram to Fitzsimmons, stating that 20 rounds would be a finish fight and that talk of a finish fight would spoil all. A message was also received from Julian Fitzsimmons' manager, demanding a championship battle to a finish, but if such a fight is impossible then "any old kind of a match will suit."

The date will likely be changed to Jan. 1.

Hardware Men Elect Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The National Hardware association elected the following officers: William W. Supplee, Philadelphia, president; H. H. Bishop, Cleveland, first vice president; John Ailing, Chicago, second vice president; executive committee for three years, John Bindley, Pittsburgh, and William Chamberlain, Portland, Me.; for two years, F. P. Strong, St. Paul, and Theodore D. Buhl, Detroit; for one year, Brace Hayden, San Francisco and New York, and Colonel Morris B. Belknap, Louisville.

THE VOTE IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

YANKTON, S. D., Nov. 21.—The vote in this state is only complete in congressmen. The totals are: Republicans, 40,870; Populists, 40,989. Several contests are in progress, and these may change the results. Of the Republican state ticket the lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, commissioner of public lands, auditor and superintendent of schools are elected. The governor is in doubt. The official canvass will be made Dec. 3.

Board Urged For the Cabinet.

ABILENE, Kan., Nov. 21.—Ex-Governor Board of Wisconsin has been unanimously endorsed for the position of secretary of agriculture by the Kansas State Dairy association in session here.

To Aid Rose Coghlan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Chauncey M. Depew and others are arranging a benefit for actress Rose Coghlan, who is in financial distress.

ESCORT FOR MCKINLEY.

The Republican League Decides to Go to Washington—Headquarters at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The executive committee of the National Republican League has been in session at the Auditorium. President Woodmansee created considerable enthusiasm when he reported that he had seen President McKinley and secured from him a promise to attend the national convention of the League in Detroit next July.

The session was given up almost entirely to the discussion of the part the League ought to play in the inaugural proceedings at Washington, March 4. It was decided to make arrangements for headquarters for the League in Washington during the inaugural season and to urge the clubs affiliated with the League to take part in the procession. An effort will be made to secure a prominent place in the procession and the members believe that they can take to Washington 50,000 club marchers on that occasion.

Another subject discussed was the proposed tour of W. J. Bryan in the west. It was agreed to hold meetings wherever Mr. Bryan speaks. Books and pamphlets will be distributed in all the towns of the Bryan schedule and speakers will then be sent.

The headquarters of the League are to remain in Chicago.

The League will furnish an escort for Major McKinley from Canton to the capital. Secretary Dowling has received word so far that eight states will have clubs in line. They are: Maryland, New Jersey, Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky, New York, Rhode Island and Illinois. Other states are expected to follow suit. President Woodmansee has appointed members of the national executive committee of the League to act as his staff on March 4.

Secretary Dowling, in order to save expenses, offered to continue his work without salary.

K. OF L. FOR SILVER.

The General Assembly Makes a Demand for Free Coinage.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The general assembly, Knights of Labor, has declared for free silver. The action taken was in the adoption of an additional clause to the seventeenth plank of the declaration submitted by the committee on law. As originally framed this plank held that interest-bearing bonds, bills of credit or notes should never be issued by the government, but that when need arises the emergency should be met by the issue of legal tender non-interest bearing money.

To this was added the following: "And that gold and silver when so issued shall be the free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 regardless of the action of any other nation." A resolution was adopted that the general assembly denounce the attempt soon to be made to take from the government of the people the sovereign right to issue money and leaving it entirely under the control of the national banks and calls upon the people everywhere to watch their representatives in congress and demand from them such legislation as will continue the issuance of government money in preference to money of national banks or corporations.

IMPROVED B. AND O. SERVICE.

The Company to Make Arrangements With the Reading.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—As a result of a conference held in this city between representatives of the Reading and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad companies, a number of changes are likely to be made as soon as the new Reading company gets into full working order.

It is understood that the Baltimore and Ohio is negotiating for a through train service between New York and the south, and to accomplish this the acquiescence of the Reading is necessary. If the Baltimore and Ohio succeeds in securing its line to Florida and other northern points a number of changes will have to be made in its freight and passenger service. It is also said that there is some talk of lowering the time between New York and Washington.

Trying to Stop Gambling.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 21.—Efforts are again being made to suppress gambling in this city. The latest attempt has taken the form of an investigation of the police department by the city council, the charges being that certain police officials (names not mentioned) have received money to permit gambling houses to continue in business. The investigation is being conducted by Councilman J. E. T. Bowden, manager of the Duval Athletic club, which pulled off the Corbett-Mitchell fight three years ago.

Four Suspects Under Arrest.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The central office detectives have made four additional arrests in connection with the death of Frank P. Arbutle of Denver. The prisoners are George Stevens, a saloonkeeper; Joseph Davidson, a stenographer; Frederick Menger, a bartender; and Samuel Stewart, a salesman. The men are said to have been with Arbutle on the night before his death. The negro Butler was released.

Three Killed by a Train.

CONCORD, Ky., Nov. 21.—Eastbound train No. 4, Chesapeake and Ohio, caught a buggy at the First street crossing and instantly killed Mr. Al Pollock, a young lawyer, and Misses Lulu and Lizzie Lind.

Sympathetic Strikes Urged.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Nov. 21.—The striking miners have sent emissaries to all other unions in the state to urge them to inaugurate sympathetic strikes, thus tying up all mines in the state.

No More Guns to Be Ordered.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Captain Samson, chief of ordinance of the navy, says there is no truth, so far as he knows, in the sensational report that the navy will order 800,000 Lee rifles.

An Old Clergyman Dead.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The Rev. Dr. Isaac Henry Tuttle has died here. He had been ill for more than a year. He was the oldest Episcopal clergyman in the city.

Vanderbilt Did Not Contribute.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Chauncey M. Depew denies that W. K. Vanderbilt contributed \$150,000 to the Republican campaign fund.

LONG QUILTS FIGHTING.

Formal Application Made For Old Pension Rating.

HE WILL SUBMIT TO THE RULE.

Early Action to Be Taken by the Pension Department—The Contest Fought Through All the Courts—Dismissed Through the Retirement of Lochren.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Chief Justice Charles D. Long of the Michigan supreme court, who for two years waged a vigorous contest in the court against the pension bureau to test the rights of veterans, has now made application to the pension bureau for restoration to his old pension rating and has filed evidence to support his application. This move was an unexpected one even among those well acquainted with the case, and is taken as an indication that Judge Long will abandon his file in the courts and will submit to the rule of the office to file evidence to secure his restoration.

The contest was precipitated about two years ago by the action of Commissioner Lochren in reducing Judge Long to \$50 a month after ordering him for examination before a board of surgeons. He refused to be examined and was immediately reduced, though his counsel have claimed this action was a violation of law, which made examination a prerequisite to reduction.

The case was carried through all the courts here, the decisions being favorable to the contestant and finally reached the United States supreme court where it was dismissed recently, owing to abatement through Judge Lochren's retirement from office. The disposition of the case has been referred by Commissioner Murphy to Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds, who will take early action.

FOOTBALL GAMES TODAY.

Thousands Gathering For the Contests at New York and Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Fully 10,000 people are gathered at this hour on Manhattan field for the great Princeton-Yale football game.

During the present season the work of the New Jersey college has been superior to that of Yale. It is conceded by all who have watched the development of the two teams that the tigers are particularly strong behind the line and that she also has such good material in the line that Yale will have her hands full from the very beginning of the contest. Yale, on the other hand, has not produced a team up to her usual standard, although during the past two or three weeks her coaches have been doing some good work with the material at hand.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—An immense crowd is pouring into the field for the Harvard-Pennsylvania football game. Pennsylvania is thought to have the strongest team.

WANT MEXICAN DOLLARS.

Kansas Populists Talk of Making Them Legal Tender.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Should the Kansas Populists enact a law making Mexican silver dollars a legal tender, a constitutional question of prime importance will arise for decision by the United States supreme court, which unquestionably would have a case brought before it to test such a law. The constitution, section 10, declares that no state shall "coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts."

It has been contended that under this provision Kansas could make Mexican silver dollars a legal tender within her borders, but generally has believed that under this and other constitutional provisions, including that forbidding the impairment of contracts, any such law would be held invalid by the courts.

Intimate Friend of Lincoln Dead.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Henry Ashbury, an intimate personal and political friend of Abraham Lincoln and the man who framed for him the four questions propounded to Stephen A. Douglas at Freeport in the famous debates of 1858, is dead at the age of 86 years.

Ivory Formally Committed.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—At Bow Street police court Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, the alleged Irish-American dynamite of New York city, charged with conspiring to cause explosions, was formally committed for trial at the next sessions of the central criminal court.

A Fight With Bandits.

SEPAR, N. M., Nov. 21.—Deputy United States Marshal McClintchey has had a fight with Black Jack's bandits, killing the notorious Bob Hayes, and wounding George Musgrave, alias Jeff Davis, who escaped. None of the posse were injured.

Dr. Jameson Nearly Killed.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Dr. Jameson, the leader of the raid into the Transvaal, has undergone an operation in Holloway jail, and at one time his condition was grave. Efforts to secure his pardon and that of his fellow prisoners have been renewed.

Dead In Each Other's Arms.

VALLEY CITY, N. D., Nov. 21.—A man and a woman, who registered at the hotel as Thomas Owens and wife, New Rockford, have been found in their room dead, clad in traveling clothes and clasped in each other's arms. Prussic acid had been taken.

Nobody Fatally Hurt.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 21.—The investigation of the accident at the Central railroad crossing, in which a number of employees were injured by the falling of a cotton platform, shows that no fatalities resulted.

A Title Examiner's Victim.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—Henry Sherwood, title examiner of the St. Louis Trust company, has committed suicide. Ill health is thought to have been the cause.

HESITATE NO LONGER.

Modesty in women is natural. It is one of women's chief charms. No one cares for one who really lacks this essential to womanliness. Women have suffered fearfully because of over-sensitiveness in this direction. They couldn't say to the physician what they ought to say to someone. Mrs. Pinkham has received the confidence of thousands. Women open their hearts to her. She understands their suffering, and has the power to relieve and cure. In nearly all cases the source of women's suffering is in the womb. In many cases the male physician does not understand the case and treats the patient for consumption—indigestion—anything but the right thing. It is under such circumstances that thousands of women have turned to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and opened their heart and lives—woman to woman—and received her help. You ask how she can tell if the doctor cannot? Because no man living ever treated so many cases and possesses such vast experience. Displacement, inflammation, torpid action, stagnation, sends to all parts of the body the pains that crush you. Lydia E. Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound" is the sure cure for this trouble. For twenty years it has done its grand work and cured thousands.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The market today was in control of the bear faction and as it met comparatively little resistance prices for the active securities were put down one point and losses of this extent were suffered by the Grangers, L. & N., Gas, and some of the specialties. Comparative firmness was shown by Reading Whiskey and Rubber. Consolidated Gas was irregular over a extreme range of two points and Sugar did not share in the depression of the general list except to a moderate extent. The bank statement was expected to show an enormous release of hoarded gold and currency, but its publication failed to check the activity of the bears. The market closed weak about lowest prices. The following is the bank statement:

Reserve increased.....	\$ 5,801,486
Loans.....	9,534,400
Specie.....	1,266,500
Deposits.....	7,169,600
Deposits.....	21,937,800
Circulation decreased.....	167,200

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Wheat opened at a small decline from last night's closing price and for awhile was strong, selling up to 79 1/2, but this was the turning point and it sold off to 78, then rallied to 79 1/2, and closed there, with strong indications for higher prices Monday. One cargo of No. 2 spring wheat was worked here for export and 75,000 bushels taken for Toledo. Detroit reports a cargo there for export. Bradstreet reports exports for one week 3,337,000 bushels, 700,000 bushels under the week previous, and 1,500,000 bushels over same week last year. The receipts at Minneapolis were 405 cars, Duluth 380 cars, making a total of 785 cars, the same as last year. The receipts were 51,000 more than the shipments. Corn and oats dull and lower, with very light trade. Provisions dull, but higher.

	Open-	High-	Low-	Close
	ing	est	est	
Wheat.....	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Dec.....	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Oats.....	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Dec.....	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Corn.....	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Dec.....	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Port.....	6 50	6 50	6 50	6 50
Jan.....	7 47	7 47	7 47	7 50
May.....	7 92	7 92	7 85	7 90
Lard.....	8 70	8 75	8 70	8 75
Dec.....	8 90	8 97	8 90	8 95
May.....	4 17	4 20	4 15	4 15
Cash Wheat.....	79 1/2			
" Corn.....	24 1/2			
" Oats.....	18 1/2			
" Hay.....	4 50			
" Lard.....	3 50			

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	open-	high-	low-	close
	ing	est	est	
American sugar.....	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4
American Tobacco.....	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Atchafalpa.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Chicago gas.....				

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Wm. Foulk is visiting Norwalk friends.

E. S. Walton, of Youngstown, is in the city on business.

Miss Emily E. Reeves has just returned from a pleasant visit at Cleveland.

W. C. Bryant, of the Hotel Conrad, has returned from a visit with Buffalo friends.

Mrs. Garrett Smith, of Detroit, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Grant, in Akron street.

Miss Belle Dorse and her friend, Miss Maggie Nesbit, of Barborton, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Dorse.

Messrs. Henry Willis, Ernest Beaumont and Miss Mellicie C. Fiecht are the guests of Miss Katie Fritz, in Front street.

The trustees of the Humane Society met last night, and after accepting the resignation of Agent Brown, appointed Frederick Hesse his successor.

Edward Blummeiser and Miss Caroline Stuhlreyer will be married on Thanksgiving Day. They will reside at the corner of State and Akron street.

Emil Sondregger, the miner who was injured in the Krause No. 2 mine recently, hovers between life and death, and his recovery is not looked for.

Miss Gertrude Hanna, of Mt. Pleasant, O., Miss Lillie Finley, of New Athens, O., and Mr. C. W. Toland, of Cleveland, are spending a few days with the Misses Hulda and Eva Hanna, at the Rotch institution.

Prof. E. S. Lind, who has spent his past year in Germany, completing his musical education, will appear at the Armory on Tuesday evening, November 24, in the entertainment given by Miss Maude Keller.

The Navarre Times says that the Hess Coal Company, whose mine is located east of town, is crowded with orders, and in order to meet the requirements of the trade they have increased their force to forty five miners.

Letha Nave, Della Keller, Jennie Silk, Bessie Vickery, Flora Royer, Inez Jones, Levo Stevens and Maime Bernard, under the direction of Miss Maude Keller, will present the flower drill at the Armory, Tuesday evening, November 24.

Mrs. W. B. Porter, of Cleveland, superintendent of the primary department of the Ohio State Sunday School Association, has been secured as one of the speakers for the Pory township Sunday school convention, to be held in Massillon on Saturday, December 5.

About a half hundred young people spent Friday evening very pleasantly at the home of Miss Nellie Clapper. Those present from out of town were: Messrs Myers, Shafer, Lape, Hawkins, Grabbie, Metzgar, Hollidge and Isler, and the Misses Me'z and Wise, of Canton.

Robert Hammond is seized with a burning desire to go to Cuba and fight with the patriots. He almost feels that it is duty to do so, and if transportation is furnished and a few others will volunteer with him, he will be in the thickest of the fight before he is much older.

The pastor of Faith Lutheran chapel was very pleasantly surprised on last Wednesday evening by a gift of \$10.50 from a person. Last night they administered the second dose by assembling at the parsonage and making a substantial donation. The evening was spent in a very pleasant way.

Ray L. Markel successfully hunted over the hills of Zoar, Friday morning. He bagged six pheasants in several hours. Karl Rauber and John Beiderman, of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway have returned from a hunt near Jewett. They had with them eighteen rabbits and several squirrels.

Edwin Cushman is in town, and for a consideration he offers to teach any person the art of detecting counterfeit money. He claims to be one of the sixteen followers of this vocation in the country. He says they are sent out by the government, and he himself has a commission signed by Secretary of the Treasury Foster, under the Harrison administration.

William Schrock, of 85 Green street, pleaded guilty to a charge of having ridden his bicycle on the sidewalk Friday evening, and was fined \$1 and costs. The affidavit was filed by John H. Kahn of 235 Duncan street, who alleged that Schrock ran down his son while the latter was on the sidewalk. Mr. Schrock said that he was riding on the sidewalk and that the boy stopped suddenly while in front of him, making the collision unavoidable.

General Superintendent Robert Blummeiser, Superintendent F. J. Stout, Chief Engineer Sherman and Master Mechanic O. P. Dunbar, of the W & L E railway, have just completed an inspection of the east and west divisions. Mr. Stout returned home from Wheeling at 1 o'clock today. Numerous improvements are in progress on the east division; fills are being made and wood trestles replaced by substantial structures of steel and stone.

Many lovers and all who are glad to witness the cultivation of the musical spirit, will rejoice to hear that Mr. Chester Searle, the talented organist of the First Methodist church, has consented to undertake the organization of an effective choral society. All members of that excellent chorus which sang at the dedication of the First Methodist church, and all who care to join such a chorus, are asked to meet Mr. Searle in the church on Tuesday evening next at 7:30. Mr. Searle has had experience as a director, and the opportunity awaiting those who have voices is one to be embraced.

The Young Men's Sound Money Marching Club is to become a permanent organization. A meeting was held in the mayor's court room, Wednesday evening, and after transacting the routine business a committee, consisting of T. H. Smith, G. B. Eggert, W. E. N. Hemperly, Arvine Wales, George T. Crawford and W. P. Parker, were appointed to adopt some plan whereby permanency can be given to the club. The committee is to report next Wednesday evening. It is the purpose of the club to drill as faithfully and regularly during the next few months as heretofore, and to participate in the parade in Washington on Inauguration day.

AMONG THE TEACHERS.

The constitution and by-laws of the Stark County Teachers' Institute Association as amended August 27, 1896, have been printed in a neat, attractive form. Teachers wishing a copy should apply to Secretary M. W. Oberlin, Massillon, O.

L. Irving Handy, of Delaware, a teacher for some years, and a popular lecturer at institutes and upon the platform, well known by a number of Stark county teachers, was elected to congress as a silver Democrat, although the state was for "sound money" and Republicanism. He had a large plurality. J. A. McDowell, for a number of years superintendent of the Millersburg schools, was elected to congress from the Seventeenth district.

The Massillon meeting of the Stark county teachers' institute promises to surpass former meetings. Warren Darst and J. P. Gordy are among the best instructors in the state.

The old Smithville normal is prospering under the direction of Professors Jones and Eberly. Fifty two students are now in attendance.

R. A. Leisey, superintendent of the Marshallville schools, is also superintendent of the schools of Baughman township.

The tri-county teachers' institute is in session at Lodi today.

The twenty seventh annual meeting of the Eastern Ohio Teachers' Association will be held in the First Reformed church in New Philadelphia, November 27 and 28. A splendid program has been prepared for Friday evening. Superintendent L. H. Jones, of Cleveland, will deliver the annual address. D. W. Matalack, of Steubenville, is president, and Miss Maude Potts, of Cadiz, secretary of the association.

Professor John A. McDowell, congressman-elect from the Seventeenth district, has accepted the principalship of the teachers' department of the Wooster University.

SCHOOL QUESTION SETTLED.

A Compromise Arranged Between Manitoba and the Dominion Government.

OTTAWA, Nov. 21.—The Manitoba school question, which has more than once during the past three years threatened a disruption of Canadian confederation, has been settled.

Following are the main features of the terms of the settlement which has been accepted by the Manitoba government:

Religious teaching is to be conducted in the public school (1) if authorized by a resolution passed by a majority of school trustees; or (2), if a petition be presented to the board of school trustees asking for religious teaching, and signed by the parent or guardians of at least two children attending the school in a rural district, or by the parents or guardians of at least 25 children attending school in a city, town or village.

School work of a purely secular character will occupy the whole of the school day except the last half hour, when the representative of any religious denomination will be allowed to come in and instruct the children belonging to his denomination provided the parents are willing to have them remain.

Districts having an average attendance of 25 Roman Catholic school children shall be entitled to have a teacher of their own denomination, who must be fully qualified according to provincial national school standards.

In districts where the children speak French wholly, they are to have a teacher speaking both English and French, so that they will learn English as rapidly as possible. The readers used in schools will be bi-lingual, so that the children will grow up from the first accustomed to English.

CONATY SUCCEEDS KEANE.

He Is to Be Rector of the Catholic University at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—No information has been received, either at the Catholic university or the papal legation in this city, concerning the statement that Dr. Conaty had been appointed rector of the university. It was stated at the legation, however, that there was no reason to doubt the authenticity of the report.

If the subject came before the propaganda, which it no doubt would, action would be taken yesterday, as the propaganda met then. It was also stated that there was no reason to expect an announcement of the appointment by cable to the legation.

ROME, Nov. 21.—Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty, rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Worcester, Mass., has been appointed by the pope rector of the Catholic university at Washington, to succeed Bishop John J. Keane, who resigned Sept. 29, 1896.

Revolutionary sentiments were rampant in the reichstag during a debate on duelling in the German army.

The house of lords in London confirmed the award of \$35,000 damages to Lord Dunraven for the loss of Valkyrie II by dismissing the appeal.

Prominent Catholics at Washington do not believe that the pope has written to Archbishop Ireland, and deplore the reports about the policy of the vatican.

Highest cash prices paid for hides and pelts at Matthews old tannery, Canal street.

Sole and harness leather, shoemakers supplies and findings always on hand. A. J. Clements, Canal street.

AMONG ALPINE PEAKS

SIMPLE LIFE OF THE HARDY SWISS PEASANTRY.

Women in the Hayfield—The Children and Their Attire—The Peasant's Kitchen—A Frugal and Independent Race. Women and Their Handiwork.

[Special Correspondence.]

UPPER DAUTERBRENEN, Switzerland, Nov. 7.—The throngs of tourists that have been overflowing Switzerland since the 1st of June are thinned out. The larger hotels are closed, and life has taken up its routine course, if it may be said to have such. I am not altogether sure the summer tourist traffic is not the regular routine and the other life merely incidental to that. Certainly in the high Alps here it enters into the consideration of everything. For instance, the snow has fallen heavily on the mountain tops during the recent cold weather, and the dairy goats are driven down to lower feeding grounds. The last hay crop, too, of the season has been harvested, and the farmers' autumn work is fast closing up, and preparations are being made for the long winter. It is interesting to note how the haying is done here, for it rains so much there is little dry, warm weather to cure it, and I am forced to compare the methods of agriculture here with those in America. The man of the house in these parts is the one who does the mowing generally, though it is no uncommon occurrence to see a woman swinging a scythe herself. He may quite likely mow in the rainstorm, the woman following and spreading out the hay with a wooden fork. Thus spread, it may remain on the ground for several days till the weather holds off so it can be harvested. When a clear day comes, the women go out and toss it up incessantly, getting out the water, and then both men and women do it up in bundles and carry it on their backs to the chalet.

In these high Alps I have not seen a beast of burden of any sort, neither horse, ox nor donkey. Men, women and children share the burden of carrying everything. In long, cone shaped baskets, or wooden firkins, strapped on their shoulders, they carry wood, milk, water, vegetables, etc., the size of the basket or firkin varying with the size and strength of the one who carries it. The porters, too, carry trunks, bags and boxes through the mountain passes on frameworks strapped to their shoulders. In this same way the winter's supply of wood is brought to the chalet. These lower valley chalets are built to accommodate the family, the animals, all the fowls, swine, every living thing under one roof, besides the fuel, the grain and hay and winter's full supply of nourishment. The odors are not particularly in keeping with American ideas of comfort, but I am almost convinced that the Swiss as a nation have lost the fifth sense or they could not tolerate the smells they have. Speaking of the small farmers in the high Alps, however, I have visited many of these chalets, and they bespeak the greatest simplicity and what seems to me poverty. Scarcely an article of furniture that is not made with their own hands, and these articles are as limited in number as the exigencies of the case may warrant. In one chalet I visited I found a father, mother, grandmother, twin infants perhaps 3 months old and five small children, the eldest under 10 years of age, and yet he had the face of a grandfather. Such old faces these children have, and their clothes are a miniature reproduction of the father's. In this especial chalet, which consisted of two rooms besides the basement, where were kept the animals, and the attic, where the hay and grain were stored, I found the complete furnishings included two beds, a table, a long bench, two three legged stools and a row of shelves and a seat under the window. The five children all sat in a row on the bench at my approach, the twins occupied a prominent position on the floor, and the grandmother, who was too old to work, was seated on one of the stools. The father and mother were harvesting the hay. They never allow grass to grow up as high as we do in America before cutting, but take it as a sort of rowen, 6 to 8 inches high, while it is tender. I wonder why it doesn't mold or mildew, and perhaps it does both. But I see it banked against the balot under the projecting eaves curing on drizzly days, and perhaps the fire inside the house helps to dry it.

The peasant's kitchen is a room that interests me. There may be one small window in it, and there may be no window at all. The stove, or hearth, or fireplace, whichever it may be, is built as the occasion may warrant, either of a pile of stones in the center or at best of a stove, with brick backing, but there is no stovepipe or chimney flue. The smoke pours out in the room and curling upward goes out at the roof. I was for a time at a loss to account for the wooden chimneys and why they did not burn up the houses. But the fact is the kitchen roof runs up like the roof of a hop kiln to an apex, and crowning this is the chimney. It is unnecessary to say these kitchens are black, dingy, uninviting looking places, and I am still unable to see why they should not have a window to light them. In the poorer places the fire is built in a stone pile, much as one arranges in the camping out season, hanging the kettle over it, but wood that sends sparks far does not seem to be used.

Swiss men are chronic whittlers, and already they have commenced various objects more or less elaborate that will occupy their winter time and be put on sale at the magazines in Interlaken and the lake towns.

Switzerland is undoubtedly growing rich, and that fact, as will readily appear when we consider the millions that each year are brought there by tourists and then realize that the Swiss spend scarcely a cent out of their own country. The food we are forced to eat at the very best hotels is almost entirely the

product of the country. To be sure, tea and coffee, spices and sugar they must import, but their grains and vegetables, meat and fruits are all home grown. Even the furnishings of their buildings are wholly Swiss. They do not do as the Americans and English do—tap the uttermost parts of the world for various things that finally turn from luxuries to necessities. And, furthermore, they insist, when you are with them, of making you conform to their ways.

While there is great scholastic ability in the nation, among the poorer classes there is not that bright, intellectual quality that we find among the poor and squalid in America.

I saw a man and woman plowing recently. The plow was not unlike a harrow. The woman drew it with a strap about her shoulders, while the man guided it and pushed and hatched it up and down. Later I saw the same man spading an adjacent piece of ground. Women are truly helpmates to men in this country. In fact, they seem to do the bulk of the work inside and outside, and while the men are in the army of course they do it all. I cannot understand how these women who work in the field and whose hands are hard and coarse can make all the lovely laces they do, and yet one sees them doing it—the very same women—and they weave their own flax and hemp a good deal. In fact, in these higher Alps they seem to be able from the products of the soil, either in animal, vegetable or mineral form, to make all the belongings of their menage and supply all physical demands, and I doubt if there is any other nation at this time, at the very dawn of the twentieth century, who are so wholly self reliant and able to depend entirely on themselves as these very Swiss.

AT ODD TIMES.

Nova Scotia Trains Which Start at Twenty-three o'clock.

[Special Correspondence.]

HALIFAX, Nov. 16.—They are talking about arranging the hours on the decimal plan in Paris—of barring out 11 and 12 o'clock and making each hour one-fifth longer than it now is. Here in Nova Scotia they have something quite as interesting to the traveler from "the States"—a 24 hour day, which knows no "a. m." or "p. m.," a day in which the numbered hours run right up to 24 and in which 24 o'clock is midnight.

This designation of the hours you will find here and there in the United States, but never seriously adopted, I think. A shopkeeper, to attract attention, may put a clock of 24 divisions in his window, but it is regarded simply as a freak. Here the 24 hour time table is the only one used by the railroads, and as the clocks keep on registering and reregistering to 12 o'clock every traintime after noon must be coupled with a mental calculation. It is amusing at first and then a little awkward. Eighteen o'clock is 6 p. m., and 20 o'clock is 8 p. m. It seems simple enough at first sight. Its novelty makes it interesting, but it grows annoying after a time, especially if you are studying a long time card, making a selection from many trains.

And when you have picked out your train and determined that it goes at 6 o'clock p. m. you find that it doesn't go at that hour at all. Why? Because the trains are all run on Boston time, which is an hour earlier than Halifax time. So your 6 o'clock train will go at 7 o'clock local time. And when you board the Boston steamer at the Plant line wharf, with a sharp edge on your appetite, you will find that the 8 o'clock breakfast is served on Boston time, so that it is 9 o'clock Halifax time before the welcome triangle calls you to the dining room. It is a good breakfast when you get it, but that doesn't atone to you at the moment for the hour's delay.

American railroads—we of the United States mean United States railroads, of course, when we say that—have a change of time for each time division. Our trains start from New York on eastern time and arrive in Chicago on central time, and these are the local times in both places. The railroads of these provinces have a uniform time from one end of the line to the other.

HOWARD WEIR.

To Study Bird Flight.

Boston, Nov. 16.—A very interesting photographic competition, which was to have closed Oct. 1 of this year, has been reopened for another 12 months. A year ago the Boston Camera club, representing a gentleman of high standing in matters pertaining to aerial navigation, sent out circulars offering the following prizes for instantaneous photographs of large soaring birds:

A prize of \$100 for the best instantaneous photograph of a large bird in the act of soaring, an additional prize of \$50 for the greatest number of instantaneous photographs offered by one photographer of large birds in the act of soaring.

By soaring was meant the attitude of the bird in the air when no wing motion is apparent.

The purpose for which the photographs were desired—the study of wing angles and a possible movement inappreciable to the eye of the observer—necessitated that the figure of the bird should be at least half an inch long on the print. If the figure were small, but clearly defined in detail, enlargements were to be submitted instead of contact prints, to be judged of equal merit with direct prints.

It was provided expressly that if 100 different photographs had not been submitted by Oct. 1 the limit of time would be extended.

When Oct. 1 arrived, only three competitors had entered for the prizes. It was decided, therefore, to postpone the competition for another year. A great deal of interest has been aroused among amateurs, and it is believed that they will make particular efforts next summer to obtain photographs to enter for the prizes.

EDWARD FISHER.

FREE BUTTONS!

AN ELEGANT BUTTON FREE with each package of



SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A COLLECTION OF BUTTONS WITHOUT COST.

Having Made up our Minds

to reduce stock, we quote you CASH PRICES on some of our leading staples, which are bound to move them.

The prices quoted below will hold good for 15 Days, Commencing Saturday, Nov. 2

10 bars Gloss, Star, Crescent or Santa Claus Soap for.....	25c
Potatoes per bushel.....	25c
BEST Parlor Matches per Bundle.....	14c
3 lbs Best Raisins for.....	25c
6 lbs Muscatel Raisins for.....	25c
12 bars Biscuit Soap.....	25c
6 bar. Dingman Soap for.....	25c
1 1/2 lb. package of Ivoryine.....	9c
4 cans Good Tomatoes.....	25c
Fish Hook Plug Tobacco, former price 35c, now.....	20c

We are also Sole Agents for the celebrated F. Schumaker Patent flour, nothing better made at \$1.45 per 1/2 bbl sack

Also the celebrated Gilt Edge flour per 1/2 bbl. sack \$1.25.

The above brands are guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Take advantage of the above bargains while they last.

ALBRIGHT & BRECKEL

The Cash Grocers, 19 E Main Street.

WARTHORST & Co QUARRY.

BRICK - - BRICK Massillon, O.



YOUR DUTY

to the woman of your choice a partner for life is to provide her home. Once this is done her happiness is assured. A rented house cannot be a home, as at best it is only a lodging house. Paying rent is the most unprofitable investment of money that can be made. Every payment on the purchase price of a home comes back to you with interest to say nothing of a legitimate advance in the value of the property. I now offer golden opportunities for home buyers.

JAS. R. DUNN, Stone Block, 21 Floor

Now's Your Time

We will sell you a

Suit Made to Order

for \$14.75 up to \$30

Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed

Trousers \$3.50 to \$9.00

W. F. BREED, 13 1/2 East Main St., Massillon